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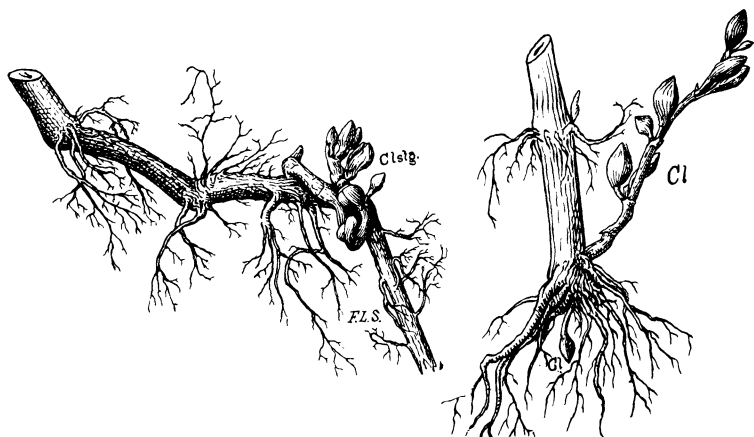
50–80 μ long.—On stems, leaves and pods of *Cassia nictitans*, Auburn, Ala., *Geo. F. Atkinson*; Starkville, Miss., *S. M. Tracy*.

Frequently there is very little of the fungus on the leaves, it being chiefly caulicolous. Occasionally it is abundant also on the leaves, but the sori are comparatively small. Sometimes all the sori on the leaves contain only uredospores, but again teleutospores as well.

I have had an opportunity of comparing this species with *R. stictica*, Berk. & Br., n. 554 Myc. Univ., *R. glandulaeformis* Berk. & Cur., n. 1251 Myc. Univ., and *R. Texanus* Ell. & Galloway.

I have also collected at Auburn, during the month of September, 1891, *R. glandulaeformis* B. & C. on *Tephrosia hispidula* and *Virginiana*, and my assistant, Mr. B. M. Duggar, has collected it on *Tephrosia spicata*. The specimens on *Tephrosia Virginiana* are of interest from the fact that the fungus is very abundant on the stems, the sori being longer and often confluent, presenting much the same appearance to the unaided eye as *Ravenelia Cassiæcola* on *Cassia nictitans*.—GEO. F. ATKINSON, *Department of Biology, Ala. Poly. Inst., Auburn*.

Cleistogamy in *Polygonum acre*.—Apropos of Mr. Meehan's discovery of cleistogamy in *Polygonum*, I would record the observation of cleistogamous flowers on the same species, *P. acre*, at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 24th of September. For the accompanying illustrations, showing



the appearance of plants in question, I am indebted to Prof. Scribner. I have searched for cleistogamic flowers on other species of *Polygonum*, but without success.—T. H. KEARNEY, JR., *University of Tennessee*.

Mutilation of the flower of *Tecoma radicans*.—During the past twenty years I have frequently found flowers of our common Trumpet